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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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Highlights of January Crop Production Report

CORN stocks on farms January 1, 1963, estimated at 3.0 billion bushels were 2 percent below a year earlier, but 11 percent above average.

WHEAT stocks on farms, placed at 317 million bushels, were 12 percent less than both a year earlier and the average.

OATS stocks on farms, estimated at 701 million bushels, were 1 percent above last year but 11 percent below average.

SOYBEAN farm stocks, estimated at 228 million bushels, were 12 percent below last year, but 23 percent more than the average for January 1.

SORGHUM farm stocks totaled 176 million bushels, 19 percent above January 1, 1962, and 3 percent above average stocks for January 1.

BARLEY farm stocks totaled 212 million bushels, 17 percent above 1962 and 5 percent above average.

FLAXSEED stocks on farms, estimated at 11.2 million bushels, were 64 percent more than a year earlier, but 8 percent below average.

HAY on farms totaled 84.6 million tons, 5 percent larger than a year earlier, and 4 percent more than average.

CITRUS: A sharply reduced citrus crop is now estimated, primarily as a result of the Florida freeze of December 11-14. The 1962-63 orange crop is estimated at 115 million boxes, down 35 million boxes from last month's estimate, 23 million boxes below the 1961-62 crop, and 6 percent below average. The grapefruit crop, at 35 million boxes, is down 18 percent from the December 1 estimate.

EGGS produced in December totaled 5.2 billion, 1 percent less than December 1961, but 3 percent more than the 10-year average for the month.

ONIONS: Stocks of sound onions in storage (common and cold storage) on January 1, 1963 were 18 percent more than a year ago and 8 percent above the 5-year, 1957-61, average. Supplies in common storage, at 4,999,000 hundredweight, were 17 percent larger than last year and cold storage stocks, at 356 hundredweight, were 36 percent more than a year ago.

December Cold Jolts Eastern Half of Nation

Temperatures fell below normal throughout the eastern part of the Nation with frigid blasts bringing freezing temperatures almost to the southern tip of Florida during the second week of December. Winter vegetable and citrus prospects were dimmed and southeastern pasture crops were set back. Heavier supplemental feeding requirements added further strain to drought shortened roughage supplies in the eastern third of the country. In the Central Corn Belt and Plains States, harvest of 1962 crops was complete and fall seeded grains showed good prospects in contrast to the delays in this area a year ago. Cotton harvest lagged in Texas because of drizzly weather. Mountain and Pacific areas had mild weather that favored completion of 1962 crop work and utilization of range feed. Water shortages are possible in the 1963 season because of below normal precipitation to date.

Farm Stored Feed Grains Equal Last Year

Total tonnage of the four feed grains held on farms on January 1 was 104.5 million tons - practically the same as the 104.2 million tons held a year earlier. The January 1963 total was 4 percent below the record high of 108.6 million tons of two years earlier, but was 7 percent above the 1957-61 average.

Food Grain Stocks on Farms Below Last Year

Farm stocks of wheat and rye totaled 10 percent smaller than both last year and average. Wheat stored on farms was 12 percent below both a year earlier and the average while January 1 farm holdings of rye were 76 percent greater than last year and 39 percent above average.

Prices of Farm Products

Commodity	Average prices received by farmers		Effective parity prices
	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1962	Based on data for Dec. 1962
Basic commodities:			
Cotton, Amer. upland (lb.)...ct.	31.77	30.95	39.64
Wheat (bu.)dol.	2.00	2.02	2.45
Rice (100 lb.)dol.	5.15	5.12	6.28
Corn (bu.)dol.	.938	1.00	1.62
Peanuts (lb.)dol.	11.4	11.5	13.6
Designated nonbasic commodities:			
Milkfat in cream (lb.)ct.	58.7	58.7	77.3
Milk, wholesale (100 lb.) ...dol.	² 4.40	¹ 4.31	5.30
Wool (lb.)ct.	44.8	² 44.4	74.2
Other nonbasic commodities			
Barley (bu.)dol.	.893	.917	1.27
Cottonseed (ton).....dol.	48.10	47.60	63.40
Flaxseed (bu.)dol.	2.78	2.72	3.88
Hay, baled (ton)dol.	21.00	21.60	26.20
Oats (bu.)dol.	.633	.644	.850
Potatoes (cwt.)dol.	1.46	1.48	2.41
Rye (bu.)dol.	.949	.970	1.46
Sorghum, grain (100 lb.)...dol.	1.61	1.64	2.53
Soybeans (bu.)dol.	2.30	2.35	2.98
Sweetpotatoes (cwt.)dol.	3.45	4.03	6.04
Oranges, on tree (box).....dol.	1.88	1.18	2.61
Apples, for fresh use (bu.)..dol.	2.38	2.44	2.97
Beef cattle (100 lb.)dol.	21.80	21.40	23.80
Calves (100 lb.)dol.	25.20	25.80	26.40
Hogs (100 lb.)dol.	16.20	15.70	21.80
Lambs (100 lb.)dol.	17.80	17.90	24.60
Chickens, all (lb.)ct.	13.5	13.9	24.6
Eggs (dozen)ct.	36.6	36.4	47.7

¹Preliminary²Does not include incentive payment

December Milk Production

Milk production in the United States during December is estimated at 9,796 million pounds, slightly more than the previous high for December set in 1961, and 9 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month. Based on preliminary monthly estimates, milk production during 1962 totaled 126,509 million pounds, up about 1 percent from the previous record annual production set in 1961.

Statistical Series of Interest to Agriculture

Item	1961		1962		
	Dec.	Year	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Nonfarm employment (civilian) ¹ .	62.0	61.3	63.4	63.1	63.5
Farm employment.....	5.1	7.0	7.6	6.0	5.0
Family.....	4.1	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.1
Hired.....	.9	1.9	2.2	1.4	.9
Index numbers (1957-59) = 100					
Industrial production ²	116	110	120	120	120
Total personal income payments ³	118	114	122	123	123
Weekly factory earnings ⁴	112	105	116	115	115
Average earnings of factory workers, per worker ⁴	115	110	115	116	116
Wholesale prices, all commodities ⁴	100	100	101	101	100
Farm commodities.....	96	96	99	99	97
Food, processed.....	101	101	102	101	101
Consumer price index ⁴	105	104	106	106	--
Food.....	102	103	104	104	--
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)					
Prices received by farmers.....	240	240	245	245	242
Crops.....	224	226	226	227	224
Food grains.....	219	209	226	230	231
Feed grains and hay.....	150	151	152	147	153
Cotton.....	269	262	275	268	261
Tobacco.....	544	526	519	520	505
Oil bearing crops.....	250	257	238	244	247
Fruit.....	216	246	243	224	198
Commercial vegetables.....	211	218	197	233	236
Livestock and products.....	254	251	261	262	258
Meat animals.....	299	299	314	314	308
Dairy products.....	271	259	265	268	263
Poultry and eggs.....	146	146	150	151	151
Prices paid by farmers					
All commodities.....	277	276	281	281	282
Used in living.....	292	291	294	295	296
Used in production.....	266	266	271	271	272
Commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index)	302	302	307	307	308
Farm wage rates, seasonally adjusted.....	635	641	658	658	658
Parity ratio (prices received to parity index).....	79	79	80	80	79

¹Bureau of the Census, ²Federal Reserve Board, ³Department of Commerce, ⁴Bureau of Labor Statistics--any figures not available at press time omitted, ⁵Revised.

Fall Sown Grains Show Good Prospects

Fall seeded grain crops in the important Central Plains area generally grew later in the season than usual and top growth was heavy when low temperatures forced dormancy in early December. Lack of surface moisture presented a problem, but growth was generally sufficient to cover loose soils and minimize wind erosion. Snow protected grain crops in the Eastern Corn Belt from damaging effects of the early December cold wave. In the Oklahoma and Texas wheat areas, growth continued during most of December although some damage was reported to oats and barley. Wheat pastures supplied good grazing except in the northern High Plains area of Texas. Growth of grains and winter pastures was practically halted in the southeast by the severe cold of the second week of December and recovery has been slow. Late seeded acreages received the most severe setbacks from the low temperatures. In the Northern Pacific States the open weather promoted rapid growth of fall sown grains. Stripe rust has shown up in early planted wheat fields and growers are hoping for some cold weather to stop spore development.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Item	Unit	Jan.-Nov. 1961	Jan.-Nov. 1962
Dairy Production			
Milk	Bil. lb.	¹ 125.5	¹ 126.5
Evaporated whole milk	Mil. lb.	1,991.9	1,780.4
Dry nonfat milk solids (for human food)	Mil. lb.	1,843.9	2,003.9
Butter, creamery	Mil. lb.	1,358.0	1,425.5
Cheese, American	Mil. lb.	1,067.5	1,021.5
Ice cream	Mil. gal.	651.2	658.4
Poultry Production			
Eggs	Billions	¹ 61.8	¹ 62.8
Federally inspected slaughter: ²			
Chickens	Mil. lb.	4,372.4	4,400.2
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	1,118.2	968.7
Poultry canned and used in other processed foods	Mil. lb.	399.1	447.3
Liquid egg	Mil. lb.	606.2	613.9
Dried egg (egg solids)	Mil. lb.	51.9	49.2
Frozen egg	Mil. lb.	352.9	370.6
Meat Production (dressed weight ³)			
Beef	Mil. lb.	13,761	13,784
Veal	Mil. lb.	889	862
Pork	Mil. lb.	9,780	10,215
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	756	735
Total red meat	Mil. lb.	25,186	25,596

¹ January-December

² Ready-to-cook

³ Commercial; excludes farm slaughter

Winter Vegetables Equal Last Year-- Smaller Winter Potato Crop

December freezes lowered winter vegetable prospects, but the January 1 production estimate is about the same as last year and 2 percent above average. Among the crops showing higher production than a year earlier are carrots, celery, and lettuce. A sharp drop of 25 percent is indicated for winter tomatoes. Winter potato prospects improved during December as increased California output more than offset a decline in Florida. However, January 1 estimated production is 9 percent smaller than a year earlier and 21 percent below average. Prospective acreage of winter spinach for processing is 10 percent greater than last year, but 9 percent less than average.

January 1 Potato Forecast

The January 1 forecast of winter potato production for 1963 is 3,795,000 hundredweight, 60,000 hundredweight above the December 1, 1962 estimate. A crop of this size would be 9 percent below the 1962 production and 21 percent below the 5-year, 1957-61, average.

Growers report intentions to plant 3 percent less acreage to late spring potatoes than planted in 1962. This would come to 106,500 acres this year compared with 109,400 acres in 1962. This year's intended acreage is 24 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Record Few Workers Handle Record 1962 Crops

Although there were three percent fewer persons working on farms in 1962 than a year earlier, total crop production equalled the 1960 record. The total number working on farms in the 12 monthly survey periods in 1962 averaged 6,751,000 persons, a new low. The number of farm family workers averaged 4,934,000 persons, 3 percent below the previous year. The number of hired workers averaged 1,817,000 persons, 4 percent under 1961. Averages for both family and hired workers reached new lows in 1962, continuing the downtrend which has been in progress for many years.

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Farm-Retail Spread and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's
Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-Food Products

Year and Month	Retail Cost ¹	Farm Value ²	Farm-Retail Spread	Farmer's Share
1961 average.....	\$1,060	\$404	\$656	38%
1961 Nov.....	1,045	395	650	38%
1962 Oct.....	1,069	414	655	39%
1962 Nov.....	1,070	413	657	39%

Sheep and Lambs on Feed Decrease 5 Percent

The January 1 number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in 26 States was down 5 percent from the number on feed a year earlier, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The current estimate at 4,041,000 head compares with 4,255,000 head last year--a decline of 214,000 head.

Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by States, November 1962

State	Livestock and Products	Crops	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	9,896	4,166	14,062
New Hampshire	3,874	981	4,855
Vermont	9,408	839	10,247
Massachusetts	8,674	8,867	17,541
Rhode Island	1,352	896	2,248
Connecticut	8,497	9,306	17,803
New York	51,384	20,348	71,732
New Jersey	12,849	9,157	22,006
Pennsylvania	52,009	16,729	68,738
Ohio	55,238	43,995	99,233
Indiana	59,525	51,311	110,836
Illinois	100,079	107,958	208,037
Michigan	32,530	31,800	64,330
Wisconsin	80,452	10,797	91,249
Minnesota	98,256	53,540	151,796
Iowa	187,638	66,325	253,963
Missouri	77,841	70,569	148,410
North Dakota	27,462	8,462	35,924
South Dakota	57,879	16,867	74,746
Nebraska	127,959	35,309	163,268
Kansas	50,459	39,084	89,543
Delaware	5,328	6,593	11,921
Maryland	15,480	13,054	28,534
Virginia	25,974	63,409	89,383
West Virginia	7,850	2,642	10,492
North Carolina	28,098	99,153	127,251
South Carolina	10,501	37,539	48,040
Georgia	35,379	23,458	58,837
Florida	17,049	26,451	43,500
Kentucky	26,042	61,732	87,774
Tennessee	22,837	51,308	74,145
Alabama	27,309	34,830	62,139
Mississippi	24,872	90,653	115,525
Arkansas	26,067	130,126	156,193
Louisiana	13,365	45,594	58,959
Oklahoma	33,210	29,663	62,873
Texas	77,729	247,906	325,635
Montana	30,157	13,368	43,525
Idaho	18,899	52,983	71,882
Wyoming	15,955	6,364	22,319
Colorado	40,322	34,504	74,826
New Mexico	21,981	28,971	50,952
Arizona	19,155	82,828	101,983
Utah	13,178	6,546	19,724
Nevada	5,613	7,715	13,328
Washington	17,925	38,106	56,031
Oregon	22,552	27,139	49,691
California	108,879	343,234	452,113
United States.....	1,824,967	2,207,175	4,032,142
United States, Jan.-Nov.	18,302,281	14,305,289	32,607,570
Same period, year ago ¹	17,861,592	14,137,018	31,998,610

¹ Revised.

¹ Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per family in 1952 by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families calculated from retail prices collected by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

Cash Receipts From Farming and Index of Volume of Farm Marketings, United States

	November 1962	December 1962
CASH RECEIPTS	<i>Mil dol.</i>	<i>Mil dol.</i>
Total marketings and CCC loans ²	4,032	3,100
Livestock and products	1,825	1,500
Meat animals	1,108	
Dairy products	382	
Poultry and eggs	313	
Other	22	
Crops	2,207	1,600
Food grains	82	
Feed crops	332	
Cotton (lint and seed)	707	
Oil-bearing crops	420	
Tobacco	141	
Vegetables	121	
Fruits and tree nuts	137	
Other	267	
Government payments	181	
Grand total	4,213	
VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS:	1947-49 = 100	
All commodities	186	147
Livestock and products	157	136
Crops	225	161

¹For comparison with earlier months and years, see issues of the Farm Income Situation. ²Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

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